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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

King Amadeus Going on a Tour—Attitude of the Republican Element.

MADRID, July 1.—The king will soon visit the northern provinces of the kingdom, passing through those which have been most disturbed by the carlist agitation. The republicans have resolved to opposed every form of monarchical government in Spain; to acknowledge no monarchial pusurpation, and to abstain from all elections while monarchy exists in the country. At the same time the members of the majority in Cortes, and the former members of the ministry belonging to the conservative party, have determined to withdraw from the political arena.

The Fourth to be Celebrated in Liverpool.

LONDON, July 1.—Arrangements have been made by the American Club of Liverpool for a fine celebration on the 4th of July in that city. The Bishop of Manchester, Dean of Chester, John Bright, and Mr. Rathbone have been invited to attend the dinner on the occasion.

The German Evacuation of France.

PARIS, July 1.—The treaty for the evacuation of France by the Germans was signed last Saturday, and requires the ratification of both governments within one week. One-half a milliard francs of war indemnity is to be paid two months after the ratification of the treaty, then the departments of Marne and Upper Marne are to be evacuated; the second half of this milliard francs on the first of March, 1874, when the departments of Ardennes and Vosges are to be evacuated. The last milliard francs is to be paid on the first of March, 1875, when the departments of Meuse, Meurthe and Fortress Belfort are to be evacuated.

A bill is to be introduced in the National Assembly to-day authorizing a new loan to raise the necessary funds.

The French Assembly Disappointed at the Terms of the Evacuation Treaty.

PARIS, July 1.—In the National Assembly this afternoon Pousat read the text of the treaty for the evacuation of France, just concluded with Germany. Great disappointment was felt when it was found by the clauses of the treaty that, although certain districts are to be gradually evacuated, Germany has the right to maintain the full strength of the army of occupation in France until the war indemnity is entirely liquidated. The Minister of Finance did not submit at to-day's session his bill for raising a new loan to meet the obligations of the treaty.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 1.—The steamships Minnesota, City of Bristol, New York and Thuringia have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—The steamer City of Brussels has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 1, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼. American securities—5 20s of '62, 91; do of '65, 92; do of '67, 92; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—American securities—5-20s of 62, 96½.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes 54 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼; all 3d; middling Orleans 11¾; d; sales 1,000 bales; for speculation and export, 500 bales. Yarn and fabrics unchanged.

Winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d. Cheese unchanged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

The band of the Grenadier Guards will return to England on Saturday next. Prior to their departure they will give a concert for the benefit of St. George's Society.

Arrived, steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

Notices of issue on appeal from the decision of Judge Hogeboom, overruling the demurrer in the case of the People vs. Wm. M. Tweed, implicated with others, and Connolly vs. Richard B. Connolly and Thomas Fields, were filed today in the County Clerk's office, at Albany, by Attorney General Barlow.

The previously announced resignation of Lizzie Garrabrant's sentence is premature. The case comes before the New Jersey Court of Pardons next Monday.

Estimates of the cost of the East river bridge now fix it at nine and a half millions.

Ice has been advanced, owing to the heat, from twenty to thirty cents per cut, wholesale, and from forty to fifty cents retail.

Thermometer to-day reached 98 in the shade. There have been many cases of sun stroke.

Arrived, the steamer Wisconsin from Liverpool.

Arrived, the steamer City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

THE STRIKERS.

The situation in regard to labor strikes today is practically unchanged and presents no new developments of interest. In some quarters rumors are rife of negotiations in progress between strikers and bosses, which promise an amicable solution of existing difficulties, but the reports seem to lack confirmation. One-half the metal workers resumed work at the old rates and hours. It is believed that the rest will go to work after the Fourth. The furriers have formally acceded to the demand of the workmen for twenty-five per cent. advance on present wages.

The Long shoremen have demanded eighty cents an hour for all work done after six o'clock, and it is probable that their demands will be favorably answered. The strike of the boxmakers is substantially ended, the men at Greenpoint having failed, and those in this city being generally successful. Nine marble working firms are employing about two hundred men at ten hours; the other shops remain closed and the men refuse to return. Most of the car stablers, who struck for higher wages, have resumed work at the old rates. There is nothing new relative to the Paterson strike. Meetings are held daily and compromise talked of.

POLITICAL.

Hon. Joel Parker's Letter of Declination of the Labor Reform Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The following is the letter of Gov. Parker declining the nomination of the Labor Reform party for the Vice Presidency:

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 28, 1872.

To Edwin M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston:

SIR: Your letter informing me that the Convention of the National Labor Reform party, which met at Columbus on the 22d of February last, placed my name on their ticket for Vice President of the United States, has been received. I feel honored by the preference thus expressed by the representatives of a large and influential body of my fellow-citizens. I am in favor of all legal and just measures that tend to improve the condition of workingmen. I have always been a member of the Democratic party. For nearly thirty-five years I have shared its triumphs and defeats, adhering to its fortunes because I considered its success essential to good government and to the elevation of the laboring classes. Having been placed in an important public position as the nominee of that party, I am bound in honor, as well as by inclination, to stand by its organization and abide by the decision of its national convention. To be a candidate of one party, while supporting the nominee of another, although the two may agree substantially in principle, would be inconsistent, and I therefore respectfully decline the nomination by the convention you represent.

JOEL PARKER.

The Brigadier-Statesman of Iowa Recities Himself.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A letter has been received from Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, in which he states he did not say in the Fifth avenue conference that if Greeley and Brown were indorsed at Baltimore that he would carry Iowa for them, but what he did say was that if the Baltimore Convention indorsed Greeley, stranger things had happened in politics than that the electoral vote of Iowa would be cast for Greeley and Brown."

Murders His Step Son.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—David Buckley and his step-father got into an altercation last night in front of their house, on North Second street, and the latter stabbed the former in the left breast and abdomen, producing death in fifteen minutes. Buckley escaped.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Miss Amanda Barber, who married Squatting Bear, a Brule Sioux chief, at Washington, in 1867, and went to Dakota Territory with her husband as a missionary, arrived in Kansas City on the steamer Fontenelle from Fort Benton on Friday last, after spending three years with the Sioux, suffering gross indignities and being obliged to perform most servile services. She accompanied her son, who was captured and beaten nearly to death by her husband, and sold to a Cheyenne chief for three ponies. She was taken North in 1870 and remained with the Cheyennes till this spring, when she escaped to Fort Benton. Miss Barber left Kansas City Friday for her home at Milford, Massachusetts.

Last Wednesday, at Fort Smith, Ark., Fred. Grasse attacked Miss Anna McGrew, a dress maker, with an iron bar, striking her over the head and felling her to the earth. Thinking he had killed her, he retired to his room and shot himself through the heart. Cause, jealousy.

Dr. William K. Dameron was acquitted yesterday, at Memphis for killing Bennett Jones last April for the seduction of his wife.

The county court at Memphis yesterday, reduced the salary of all the Judges there to $2,500 per annum.

GEO. W. K. Twombly was killed at Denver, Colorado, yesterday, by an engine on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for June.

A REDUCTION OF $2,031,035.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for June:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,374,883,800
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,789,451,100
Lawful money debt	95,149,000
Matured debt	1,094,797
Legal tender notes	357,598,196
Fractional currency	40,858,835
Coin certificates	32,086,300
Total without interest	$2,253,251,228
Total debt	$2,294,957,142
Total interest	41,705,813
Cash in Treasury, coin	98,149,108
Currency	15,341,689
Total in Treasury	103,526,798
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,191,486,343
Decrease during the month	2,031,035
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,958,705
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,708,934
Balance of interest paid by the United States	10,922,936

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Road Projected Between Galion, Ohio, and Marion, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., July 1, 1872.

Dr. G. W. Kemp, of Wyandotte county, Ohio, an active and energetic railroad man, is in Marion in the interests of a new railroad project between Galion, Ohio, and Marion, Indiana, running by way of Kenton, Wapakaneta and Celina, Ohio. It is understood that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company will take the organization into its own hands, and push the road forward to an early completion. There will be no trouble in raising the necessary local aid.

Extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road—Forty Thousand Cattle Awaiting Shipment.

TOPEKA, July 1.—Trains on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad will commence running to Raymond to-morrow. Large cattle yards are being built there, and it is reported that forty thousand head of cattle are now there awaiting shipment.

The Lumbermen's Strike at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 1.—The mill and boom men who struck for ten hours met in the market square this morning, and were addressed by several speakers. There was great enthusiasm. Some two thousand strikers formed in procession, marched down town to the few mills that were in operation, and persuaded the men to join them. This afternoon they will march to the mills in town. There has been no disturbance so far. The Mayor issued a proclamation this morning ordering all places where liquors is sold to be closed until after the 4th of July.

Serious Mowing Machine Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 1, 1872.

A young man named John Keller, about fifteen years of age, while at work in a hay field three miles north of Crestline this morning, fell in front of the cutter bar of the mowing machine and had his left arm badly mutilated and his hand cut off by the knife. Surgical assistance was obtained as soon as possible from this place, and the young man is doing as well as could be expected, although in a critical condition.

One of those remarkable features in trade is the immense quantity of biscuits exported from England, not only to her colonies, but to the United States. These biscuits are of all kinds and descriptions, from the "sugar-wafer," costing fifty cents for a very small package, weighing probably not over four ounces, to the large hermetically sealed tins containing from fifteen to twenty pounds. We annually export thousands of barrels of flour, which is manufactured into these fancy biscuits and crackers in England and Scotland and reshipped in those forms to the United States. Every grocer has these biscuits for sale, and it is actually found to be cheaper for families to use them for tea and dessert than to make a similar description at home. It seems that in 1870 a sample case of certain English crackers was exported to a certain New York house as an experiment. The result is that the yearly average of this trade is now about $100,000 pounds, representing a value of nearly $100,000 The great success attending this venture led other English cracker manufacturers to send their productions to that city, and during 1871 the importations of all kinds of English crackers amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. Owing to competition and imitations the profits on these goods is represented to be very small. Still the grocers, to a dosiderable extent, sell them as a means a advertising their other goods.

HERETOFORE the theory has generally prevailed in Missouri that the lowest level at which lead could be found was about a hundred and ten feet from the surface, at which depth, when the mineral was exhausted, the shaft was invariably abandoned. To test the matter, however, a company in the southeastern part of that State recently deepened their main shaft fifty-four feet, at which depth there was exposed a bole, with at least six distinct veins of mineral in sight, and bearing indications that the extent of the vein is much greater than in the lodes worked nearer the surface. The mineral is also represented as being more free from foreign metals and therefore more valuable than that found nearer the surface. In consequence of this discovery it is probable that those mines which have been practically abandoned will again be operated, and the production of lead considerably increased.

THE London *Examiner*, noting the assertion that women could not be induced to vote if they had the right, refers to the statistics of their conduct in the municipal elections where they already enjoy the privilege. It gives the result of sixty-six contested municipal elections. These are not perfect data, but are exhaustive so far as statistics can be obtained. The result is, that out of every 1,000 women on the register, 536 went to the poll as compared with 564 out of every 1,000 men on the register. The lesson of those elections is more striking when the actual figures are given. Out of 27,996 women registered where a contest occurred, 14,946 voted, while there were 166,787 on the register, and 94,080 at the poll. Making allowance for the reluctance of old spinsters to change their habits, and the more frequent illness of women, it is clearly evident that women, if they had the opportunity, would exercise the franchise as freely as men.

THE New York strikes are virtually ended. It is estimated that sixty thousand men employed in thirty different trades were engaged in the strike from first to last. About forty thousand men were out of employment three or four weeks ago. At the close of last week only about six thousand are out on strike, all the rest having returned to work. Of the men who have resumed work, nine-tenths have done so on the old terms, and the remainder have obtained their object either wholly or partially. But many of the workmen who ostensibly work on the eight hour system, really work by the hour in place of by the day. The total loss in wages is estimated at $2,000,000. It is impossible that the workmen should not feel this deprivation very keenly. The money loss to the employers is just as great, only they and their families do not suffer actual privation. After the strike, which is practically general, has lasted two months, and has inflicted immense injury on the city. If it should become general, and if it should last a few months longer, it is probable New York would never recover the loss.

IT has come to the knowledge of the Treasury department that it is the custom with the inspectors of steam vessels, after having made an inspection of a steamer, to make out and subscribe to four copies of an inspection certificate in addition to the original, each of which is verified by oath before a notary public, and for which a fee of one dollar is charged, of every steamer for her inspection papers. The department decides that the whole transaction is irregular and illegal, and must be once discontinued. No authority whatever exists for exacting a fee from steamers for their inspection papers other than that for making the inspection.

A SAMPLE of the baked heart of the Agave Americana has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau. This is the plant from which a liquor known as mescal is produced, and grows abundantly in the Territories. Application has been made for permission to use it in the manufacture of spirits, and this specimen will be fermented and distilled in the office of internal revenue for the purpose of determining its spirit producing capacity.

CLAIM attorneys are offering to collect for one-legged and one-armed soldiers the increase of pensions due them by the act of the last Congress. Our mutilated heroes should observe that, by waiting patiently, they will receive the increase just as early through the proper channels, free of expense. The Commissioner of Pensions will soon announce the steps necessary to establish a claim.

A CONVENTION of the manufacturers of flour barrel staves and headings, representing most of the leading factories of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, recently met at Kalamazoo, and organized an association to be called the Northwestern Stave Manufacturers Association.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Revenue Regulations.

New View of the Political Situation.

The Liberals Become Democrats

Increase of Direct Importations West

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

New International Revenue Regulations.

The new tobacco regulations will be issued to-morrow. The whisky regulations will make about one hundred pages and will be ready in about a week. All other instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue, made necessary by the new law, will be contained in a third document of about the same size. This will include instructions to guide all officers concerned in case of the consolidation of districts. No definite action will be taken, however, in regard to this matter for some months to come.

In the new whisky regulations the most trouble-some questions have been the amendments to section 48 of the old law. This provides that imitations of sparkling wines and champagnes, and all compounds sold as wines or substitutes for the same, shall bear a ten cent stamp on each bottle holding a pint or less. The Commissioner holds that sparkling wines and champagnes must be made from the pure juice of the grape, or in the regular way of making a pure wine to be exempt from this stamp. No injection of carbonic acid gas into wines will be allowed without paying this stamp. He holds that substitutes for wine, in the meaning of the law, are doctored sherry, port, claret, &c. All compound liquors, such as fruit brandy, made from spirits and fruits, or berries, and all cordials, liquors, etc., will be exempted from stamp tax. Bitters will be taxed as medicinal preparation under schedule C. Wholesale and retail liquor dealers will be allowed to keep stand casks.

The Liberals Have Become Democrats.

The *Patriot* to-day takes a second step in going over to the full support of Greeley. In the course of an article advocating harmony of action, it proceeds to show how the Liberals have really become Democrats, as follows: "The country is familiar with the events which led to the Cincinnati Convention, and it is therefore needless to recite them here. But it may be said that the declaration of principles put forth by that body was a virtual affirmation of doctrines for which the Democracy have contended since the close of the war. Western condemnation of the financial policy during the same period. The Liberals marched out of the Republican camp with our mottos inscribed upon their banners, and while seeming separating us but a mere distinction of names, and their candidate for President emphasized their ideas in a memorable letter, which was creditable alike to his heart and his head."

Rat Hunt Extraordinary.

One of the most extensive rat hunts on record took place yesterday morning, on the occasion of tearing down the sheds of Center Market, one of the oldest structures of the kind in Washington. Full public notice had been given, and the papers had suggested that all who owned terriers should be on hand with them. At daylight a very large force of workmen, boys and dogs were present. As the work progressed the rats appeared in force, and the excitement among the dogs and the excitement among all the animals engaged, both dogs and men, continued for several hours.

Direct Importations for the West.

The following figures from the returns of the Baltimore custom house for June show the increase in business of direct importation at that port for the west. There were eighty-one entries passed for transportation shipments of goods to Western States, and $1,000,000 worth for transportation without appraisement. The principal article of merchandize under this head was coffee, of which 12,573 bags were transported, 8,714 bags over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and 3,423 bags over the Northern Central Railway. The destination was as follows: 4,463 bags for Cincinnati, 3,000 for St. Louis, 765 bags for Louisville, 719 bags for Cleveland, 641 bags for Pittsburgh, 320 bags for Evansville, 286 bags for Louisville, 250 bags for Chicago, 132 bags for Milwaukee, 125 bags for Wheeling, 118 bags for Indianapolis, 107 bags for Toledo, and 104 bags for Memphis.

Sites for Public Buildings at St. Louis.

Since the order of the Secretary of the Treasury for the condemnation of several of the public buildings for sites for new ones, action has been taken at the Treasury Department. The report upon sites last considered is expected shortly by Mr. Mullett, and will be immediately submitted to the Secretary for decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

MAIL SERVICE ORDERED.

The Postmaster General has ordered mail service to be placed on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad between Washington and Baltimore, commencing to-morrow.

PROSPECTIVE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Lieut. Col. Davidson writes to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of Camp Supply, June 3d, to the effect that the main camp of cheyennes and some two hundred Kiowas intend to depredate along the road from Camp Supply to Arkansas crossing, commencing with the anticipated junction of Cheyennes and Kiowas for raiding purposes, that a telegraph be run from Fort Hayes to Fort Dodge.

Indian Agent Hyde writes from Fort Berthold, Dakota, that there have been unusual movements among the Sioux near that agency, and some seven hundred lodges of Indians were concentrating about eighty miles from the fort, evidently bent on mischief.

Ireland's Day of the Jubilee—Small Audience but Great Enthusiasm.

BOSTON, July 1.—The intense heat continues, notwithstanding which there was an imposing show of Irish societies and military in the procession to receive the Irish band. To-day, which was announced as particularly devoted to the Irish, drew an audience of only 20,000 to the Coliseum. A fantasie from Balfe's opera, the French band, the astonishing accomplishment of Madame Peschka Leitner in an air of the "Queen of the Night" from the magic flute, and the performance of the Irish band under Clements, were the popular features. Although the English and German bands were received with great favor, the Irish musicians showed their appreciation of their favorite leader, who had them in training but a short time, and were kept on the stage for nearly an hour. The enthusiasm was immense, and overtopped that around the Jarvis Conway band with its guns and strikers. The Harp that once though Tara's Halls" was sung by the chorus and audience, and the Grenadier band received the enthusiastic applause of every style the Oberon overture, and on an encore several English and American airs. The Don Juan overture by the Germania band was also favorably received. Greeley will attend on Wednesday, which is to be called "Irish-American day." The English residents here are making a target to fire at the Grenadier Guards this evening in Faneuil Hall.

Burglary and Arson—Fatal Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1.—The depot of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Wabash Railroad Company was raided last night by burglars, the railroad agent drugged and the safe opened and robbed of $1,485. The burglars then fired a barrel of coal oil, setting the depot on fire and made good their escape. The building was badly injured, but not destroyed. There is no clue to the burglars.

The body of Wm. H. Reynolds, boss carpenter of the same road, was found this morning near the railroad track, a mile and a half west of the city. His face, head and breast were shockingly cut and bruised, he having evidently been struck by the train and pitched into a gully.

The Ground on which the Anti-Grant Leaders Base their Hopes.

(From the Washington Correspondent of the Boston Post.)

The importance of the Philadelphia city and county nominations, which are to be made by the Republicans to-morrow, is generally appreciated here, and a good deal of interest is evinced therein. It is expected that, as usual, the real contest will be over the candidates for nomination, and that, so far as the Radicals are concerned, the result of the nominations will be determined by the renominations. Pennsylvanians all say, and believe, that, as a rule, as Philadelphia goes, so will go the State, and as Pennsylvania goes, so will go the Union. By nearly everybody it is believed that if the Republicans fail to carry Pennsylvania in October, it will be impossible for them to carry the State for Grant in November.

The annual meeting of Master Mechanics and Car Builders of the country was held in Boston on the 11th instant. When the question of "varieties of iron" was up Mr. Elliott, of St. Louis, stated that in his experience the Siligo iron was equal to the Low Moor, but Mr. Hayes said he had never found any American iron equal to the Low Moor. Mr. Maynes, of Selma, Ala., then said Siligo iron for two boilers, and he thought they were as good as any. Mr. Hudson thought iron made by Bailey was better than Low Moor, and not so liable to break. Mr. Gorman, of Springfield, Ill., and Mr. Flynn, of Atlanta, Ga., spoke highly in favor of the Hillman, Tenn., charcoal iron, saying it was superior to the Low Moor, and they had never found a bad sheet of it.

THE Yokohama *Mail* says it is whispered there that the Japanese embassy in America "have exceeded their powers, because too proforeign in their views before the American public, promised too much and made the Japanese government responsible for views which, they maintain, will not or cannot be carried out for some time to come."

FASHION FOR JULY.

The Metropolis Deserted---Fashions at a Discount.

Everything Worn—Nothing to Wear—Toilettes for Watering Places—Adirondack Outfits, etc.

New York is empty. Everybody that was not off for Europe has gone to Boston. Some people find it difficult to realize this, for the streets and street cars seem to be as full as ever. But my own opinion is that the general impression regarding the number of people in any one place is quite a mistake. The population of New York, for example, instead of being a million is about a dozen, a baker's dozen perhaps, more or less, but as likely to be less as more; and this simple dozen multiply themselves into what are considered separate entities, but which really have no individual existence, only occupy space, for it is the original dozen, and the dozen only, who turn up every where, who are ubiquitous, who see everything, know anything, and do everything, for all the rest.

THIS IS NOT FASHION.

No; wont you take something else instead? I am tired of them as the lady was who went to her dressmaker recently and said: "Anything, only do not dress me in the fashion." What is fashion to-day? Is it the mass of rubbish we see piled up on the counters of the great dry goods stores? Is it the nestling we see in the street? Is it the nondescript that crowd the cars and steamboats? Is it the bedizened dames who begin to flourish at the watering places? If it is any of all of these, I beg my readers to have none of it, but return to the petticoat and short gown of their great grandmothers until they can find a rational kind of clothing. How pleasant it was, during a brief visit to the country recently, to meet a charming lady of

THE OLD SCHOOL.

She could not be called an old lady, though her hair was silvery white, for she was more vivacious than most young girls, and could entertain you with stores of incident and anecdote acquired by reading and a rich and varied personal experience. Moreover, she was still slender, straight and delicately fair. Her skin had never known the touch of powder or cosmetic, and a Princesse dress of fine nainsook, the seams only marked by lines of fine needle-work embroidery, outlined her form as gracefully as though she had been sixteen instead of sixty.

Girls with bustles and panniers and ruffled skirts are beginning to be laughed at in the streets. What can fashion do, to be fashion, but throw them off?

CHANGES IN FASHION.

The rapid changes and fluctuations in fashion which have taken place within the past few years have brought some curious results. Houses which have made expensive fancy goods a specialty are being broken up. The reason is that articles carried over to the next season lose their value, and as an immense stock is required to sail in the latest of styles and shades and qualities, the merchant is a loser rather than a gainer by every season's stock.

Take as an example neck ties, laces and parasols. Shawls and round thread lace vails have given place to jackets and straight, square or three cornered vails; high colored ties to many quiet delicately tinted shades, and the buff parasols, scolloped on the edge and lined with silk of a bright contrasting color, to large inclined parasols of neutral tints, bordered with a rich fringe.

Said a merchant the other day, "You see that counter. It is covered with parasols which I sold last year at $3 each. I sell them now each. Now I cannot get two fifty for them. In that drawer are $5,000 worth of thread lace vails, dead stock."

The rush to Europe helps to kill this class of trade, ladies who are going waiting till they can buy gloves, a neck tie and a lace collar for $1 50, instead of spending that amount or more on a fine lace vail.

The question of where the pins go to has never been satisfactorily answered, but it is really funny to see where the parasols and neck ties do. Take a street car full of ladies and you shall find them, bright red and green, tied round stout necks and proudly clasped in short, fat, red hands. The delicate, pale lady in the world would give up the point after seeing such a sight as that.

WATERING-PLACE TOILETTES.

But Rosa Matilda wants to know about toilettes for the watering places. She is going there, and what is she to get in addition to her white and her pink, and her grey, and her blue, and her buff? I will tell you, my dear Rosa Matilda. You must get a dress of "crash," just such crashes the cook uses in the kitchen for "rollers"—towelling in fact, and that is the manner the garment is made better. Make of it a loose blouse, which tie in at the back with a broad, pale rose-colored sash. Get a broad brimmed hat, turned up with Paddy brown, and trim it with a wreath of pale rose-colored ribbon, and if your skirt is black silk and narrow flounced, and your bustle sufficiently large, and your boots high enough and sufficiently high, you will cause a sensation.

One of a number of dresses prepared for Newport consists of a pale blue silk, dotted all over with white polka dots, the flounces edged with rings of white organdie muslin, cut out and edged with lace; square boddice, basque back; tabs long sleeves, finished with plaitings of muslin.

Another toilette consists of a tunic of embroidered *batiste*, bordered with deep guipure lace. The shade of the material over a skirt of pale sea-green *faille*, covered to the waist with narrow pinked out flounces. The ornamental looping up at the back and sides is effected by making the draperies fall in two long and ends of sea-green *faille* ribbon.

A very pretty dinner dress is of pale blue silk trimmed with narrow flounces, pinked out in a fine scallop and overlapping each other. A vest of *ecru faille* is added to the back waist and trimmed with rich lace of the same shade. The coat sleeves are of *ecru faille*, with a wide puffs one at the top, the other near the elbow, of the silk; a row of guipure insertion of the ecru shade laid over the *faille* between.

At Parmela's toilette of Cretonne chintz, trimmed with Italian lace bows is worn for morning *negligé*, with a Parmela hat trimmed with black velvet and wild flowers. Thick, white suits are very little worn, but fine, thin, white toilettes are the best distinction for evening wear. The most admired are soft and flowing, very little trimmed upon the skirt, but the bodices quite low. Many a *Marie Antoinette* scarf, bordered with wide Valenciennes lace and tied at the back.

A novelty in bathing costumes is made of white cashmere, the hood called "Highlanders" flannel. The suit consists of trowsers and tunic, edged with narrow strips of blue or scarlet flannel, pinked out upon the edge. They look very well. The Adirondack Branch, and of course succeeded in attracting a large share of attention. The peculiarity about them is that on coming out of the water it is difficult to tell that the wearers have any thing on at all.

ADIRONDACK COSTUME.

For mountain excursions and camping out male dressmakers are showing suits of serge and fine English waterproof cloth, consisting of a long, plain polonaise worn over full trowsers of the material, which the same to under the "knickers," to be tied round into the tops of short boots with broad heels and thick soles. The bottom of the trowsers are finished with six inches below the knees. The costume is completed by a soft felt hat, a strap over the shoulders to support the drinking cup, a field-glass and a shawl, and on the mountain excursions by an alpenstock.

Wealthy papas could not do a better thing for their young lady daughters than supply them with such an outfit for a season in the Adirondacks, or some other mild region, and camp out for the whole summer. It would take all the nonsense out of them, and supply them with health and vigor for a time.

LINEN SUITS.

Plain bull linen is not becoming to every one. Some semi-blonde women look yellow all over in a linen suit, and for these the "Thousand and One Nights" season is a decided providence. "Tasso" cloth is linen with a twilled stripe in blue with a satin finish. It is used for the polonaise, the skirt being composed of the plain material. This blue stripe lights up the entire costume, and has a wonderfully good effect. Costumes of fine unbleached linen are hand trimmed with wood, and trimmed with wooden guipure of the same shade as the embroidery; but these are very costly, ranging from seventy five dollars to one hundred and fifty—rather a high figure for what is "only a linen suit after all."

The most lady-like suits of plain ecru linen consists of a walking skirt and long polonaise fitted to the figure and simply trimmed with a single row of plaiting, headed with a band of black velvet. The plaiting forms a twelve inch flounce upon the skirt, but is not more than a three inch width upon the polonaise and is headed or bordered with black velvet, according to taste—the plaiting in the latter case falling an upright position.

FASHIONS FOR RAIN FROLIC.

The blouse waist and blouse polonaise are invaluable to those who wish to dress plainly yet stylishly at small expense. A white skirt waist, two skirts plainly hemmed, the upper one slightly draped at the sides, and a black lace jacket, constitute a costume adapted either for church or a picnic; while a plain skirt with a long blouse polonaise slightly looped at the sides is the best possible method of making the pretty striped prints and ginghams which are so useful for house wear, yet are not unpresentable in the street, at least in the country. The blouse polonaise is simply the blouse waist with a skirt. It is an excellent style for washing materials, and should be made simply without ruffling or puffing. The box plaiting at the back and sack front gives it sufficient fullness, and care should be taken to give somewhat more of fullness to the skirt than is usual when ruffles are added. The blouse waist is pretty in striped and dotted linen, in plain linen lawn, and in colored cashmere. It can be worn with skirts of black silk, buff linen, striped print, or sprigged muslin; it is hardly ever out of place, and looks as well over the washtub as in the parlor. It is moreover cool, easily "done up," inexpensive and durable. It is not adapted to thin materials; it is pre-eminently "useful," and looks as much out of place in Swiss muslin or Chambrey gauze as a man's shirt.

The blouse polonaise is particularly adapted to washing materials for suits which are required to be in the extreme by being cut into "Marguerites" and "Dolly Vardens," and puffed and bunched, and ruffled, into all sorts of unmeaning and provoking forms. It requires little or no trimming, and finds an effective finish in a broad black sash, made with hanging loops and short ends.

Fine muslins make very pretty church or street dresses, made perfectly plain, hemmed skirt, French waist, and worn with a black lace shawl, draped over the shoulders, and fastened in at the back of the waist with a wide ribbon sash the color of the sprig in the dress; English straw bonnet, trimmed with ribbon of the same shade, brown, blue, light green or blue, with a pink, or *tea* rose on one side, and a black lace vail, and the costume will be lady-like enough for a duchess. Plain, self-colored costumes of any material are now very happily relieved by handkerchiefs of black lace, worn upon the neck, the ends crossed and fastened in front, or crossed and thrown back. Made of large size and rich lace, with long, rounded ends, they are used by many ladies to throw over white evening dresses when the chilly air warns them that some slight protection is necessary.

JENNIE JUNE.

A COMMISSION having been appointed by the Belgian government to inquire into the effect upon public health of factories in which chemical substances are made, report that they consider soda factories to be the most noxious. They also state it as their conviction that tall chimneys are more hurtful than short ones, because of the greater surface over which they diffuse noxious vapors; and tall chimneys, by quickening the draught, discharge gases which otherwise would be absorbed in the passage. They argue, therefore, in favor of short chimneys, on account of their dispersing a smaller amount of deleterious vapors.

GEN. HUMPHREYS, chief of engineers, is having experiments made with torpedoes, but he is satisfied they cannot be successfully used unless those having them in charge have reliable instruments for determining the direction and velocity of the tidal currents peculiar to the localities. This has prompted a series of examinations in our principal harbors upon the velocity and direction of the currents, and data has thus been obtained not only useful for defensive purposes, but also for commercial purposes, for the improvement of the channelways and harbors.

AUBREY PHELPS, an enterprising Boston lady, is taking a novel mode of advancing a scheme for the establishment of homes for working women. In a tent near the Coliseum are placed two subscription books in which persons, on the payment of ten cents, may vote for the favorite candidate for President, and for the most popular Boston conservatory. The Presidential and ministerial candidates receiving the most votes will each be decided by Miss Phelps a lot of land, fifty by seventy-five feet, about a mile from Andover, and the money received for the votes will be invested for the woman's homestead fund.

EVERY person arrested, convicted, and sent to a penitentiary in the United States, costs, on an average, $1,000. The sum of such costs, and the amount of capital taken from directly productive employment and consumed in building prisons and feeding and guarding the prisoners, and we begin to have an idea of the real cost of crime. Every boy educated at the expense of the State costs it about $500. The preventive is not only a thousand times better than the cure, but it is, in the end, a thousand times cheaper.

AT a recent meeting held at Mahanoy City, in this State, of persons interested in education, it was resolved that a petition should be forwarded to the Governor and both branches of the Legislature, asking that steps be taken for the establishment of a university in connection with the public schools of the State, to afford free instruction in any study to a proper number of persons from each Legislative, Senatorial or Judicial District of the State, after admission to the same by competitive examination only.

THE records of the "Early Closing Associations" in London, show that the results of that movement are highly beneficial, not only to the clerks, who gain more time for recreation, but to the merchants themselves. It is an undoubted fact that the merchant who gives his clerks time for recreation and for intellectual improvement will receive ten times the money's worth of the hours lopped from the week in the renewed exertions of his assistants.

THE rarity of the atmosphere at Virginia City, Nevada, is said to be such that ballet dancers are frequently unable to go through their parts, and encores are impossible. Persons arriving there from the level of the sea, who are at home rapid walkers, soon find themselves brought up with a round run. Pigeons that fly very strongly in other States are almost like unfledged birds when taken there.

DEATH ON A HIGHWAY.

Fatal Runaway—One Man Killed, Another Injured.

Yesterday the Coroner returned from Baldwin township, whither he had been to investigate a sudden death which occurred there on Saturday afternoon. It appears that a party of men had been at the old Washington road. It appears that a man named Lauterbaugh had recently purchased a lot of ground from the Castle Shannon Railway Company, and on Saturday afternoon started out from the city with a two horse team and a light wagon, which he was accompanied by Fred. Linderman, a resident of Baldwin township. A short distance out the horses became frightened, and unhitched themselves from the wagon, which was thrown from his seat, and fell to the ground breaking both legs and receiving severe internal injuries. Lauterbaugh managed to retain his seat for some time, but the wagon came in collision with a pump on the road side, and he was hurled to the ground, striking on the pump. He was picked up immediately and carried into the house, but he survived his injuries only a few minutes. Linderman was also properly cared for. Lauterbaugh was a married man, and leaves a wife and several children. The body was removed to the residence of the deceased on Saturday night. The Coroner on while arriving at the scene of the accident, learned that the body of the unfortunate deceased had been buried and decided an inquest un

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1872.

AND now the *World* is compelled to admit the fact that GREELEY will inevitably control the Baltimore Convention, its own almost superhuman efforts to avert that catastrophe notwithstanding. It is sad to see so much ability and heroism so completely wasted, but the *World* is accustomed to defeats and will in time grow to bear this latest overthrow with equanimity—unless, indeed, there should be a subsequent organization of the dissatisfied element, another Convention, and another ticket. In that event the thunders which the *World* has of late been hurling at the head of GREELEY would still come in play, serving to feed its revenge, if nothing more. And at any rate it will not have to wait longer than November to see its implacable enemy lying *hors du combat*. Let it bear up patiently, therefore.

WHILE the amount of losses sustained by the government through its appointees is not an infallible criterion by which to judge the integrity of the Administration, it is by no means without significance, since to a certain extent it may be taken as gauging the laxity or vigilance of the appointing power over the custodians of the public funds. This is one of the principal points on which the Administration has been assailed, and yet it is doubtful whether any government in the world can show a better civil service record in this particular. During the last three years the losses to the government in the Customs' Department has been only twenty-eight thousand dollars out of over five hundred millions of collections; while during the last eleven years out of transactions at the Treasury Department involving upwards of fifty-five millions, the losses have averaged only one dollar in every million. In the Internal Revenue Department during the last three years the loss has been less than two dollars in every ten thousand. What the proportion would have been under a Tammany Administration, or what it would be likely to be should the predatory coalition ranged under the GREELEY banner succeed in obtaining control of the government, may be imagined by those who are familiar with the history of Mr. GREELEY'S friend and supporter, TWEED.

HORACE GREELEY AS A KNOW NOTHING.

The New York *Tribune* is progressing. It has now struck hands with the rest of its Democratic contemporaries in attempting to create prejudice against Senator WILSON for his alleged connection with the American or Know Nothing party, a number of years ago. It has repeatedly been shown that Mr. WILSON'S connection with that movement extended no further than an endeavor to unite it with the Free Soil and all other political elements in Massachusetts hostile to the then dominant party, for the purpose of defeating the party in that State. It has been proved that he was offered the candidacy of the Know Nothing party, but declined unless they would leave out of their platform the plank discriminating against foreign born citizens, which they refused to do. It has been shown that he inflexibly opposed the adoption of certain amendments to the State Constitution establishing political discrimination against citizens of foreign birth, and that nowhere can a single speech or vote of his be found in favor of the principles of the Know Nothing party. All these things have been demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of every intelligent and honest-minded man. This, however, makes no difference to the *Tribune* or its allies. These facts, indeed, are very carefully concealed, the only feature to which prominence is given being that Senator WILSON was at one time connected with that organization, from which it is argued that no foreign born citizen can support him with consistency and self-respect. But now will the *Tribune* have the fairness to reprint the speech delivered by Mr. GREELEY at Kingston, New York, in August, 1858, in which he strenuously advocated the passage of a law "excluding the foreign born citizen from a vote in the State until he shall have resided in it as long as an American born citizen exercising the same franchise." If the files of that journal do not contain a report of the speech in question it can readily be found by recurring to those of the New York *Express* of August 21, 1858. The latter paper being a warm supporter, of Mr. GREELEY it could hardly object to the use of its files in the interest of its candidate, and it is to be hoped that when the *Tribune* next assails Senator WILSON'S record in this particular, the attack may be accompanied by the republication of the address in question. It would make its strictures so much more pungent and interesting.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

THE THIEVES.

Hartranft was made Auditor General when Evans was made Claim Agent.

Hartranft made the contract with Evans.

Hartranft knew Evans was collecting money which belonged to the people, and was holding it.

Hartranft borrowed seven *thousand dollars* of this money from Evans.

Hartranft gambled in stocks, through the agency of Yerkes, with the money of the people.

Had Hartranft performed his official duty the State would not have lost a dollar through Evans.

The Committee of which Hon. James L. Graham was Chairman, after a full investigation says:

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in officials position who seek to palliate or excuse the same.

"Evans collected $184,168 34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us a gross dereliction of official duty.

"Nor can we perceive the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in official circles, all investigation until the scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate disclosed the fraud into the public gaze.

"We cannot express our disapprobation of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable securities without requiring from him any security whatever."

First of all let us thank the *Post* for the service it has done General HARTRANFT in putting these things into a shape where they can be dealt with as a whole.

First, "HARTRANFT was Auditor General when EVANS was made claim agent."

True, but EVANS was appointed claim agent by the Governor pursuant to authority conferred by the Legislature. HARTRANFT had no more to do with appointing EVANS than with five thousand, more or less, Notary Publics who get their commissions from the Governor.

The joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint was approved the twenty-second day of March, 1867, having been passed on that or one or two days before, as appears in the report of the Investigating Committee, and reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, &c., That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special agent to collect the disallowed and suspended claims of the State against the United States, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of amounts thus collected, and shall be paid out of such collections."

It is in evidence that this resolution was prepared by the FORNEYS in Washington in connection in one S. P. BROWN, who, as was shown, received $20,000 of the bounty, and brought to Harrisburg, passed by the Legislature, and, EVANS was appointed, as he himself swears, as much on the influence exerted by JOHN W. FORNEY, who also shared in the bounty, as any one else. HARTRANFT had no more to do with the business than the man in the moon.

"HARTRANFT made the contract with EVANS."

There is not a grain of truth in this. The agreement was made with the Governor without the knowledge of HARTRANFT. In reporting the facts in connection with the appointment of EVANS by him, Gov. GEARY says: "I required an agreement and bond (for $10,000) from the agent, both of which were accordingly entered into, and are as follows." [Here follow both.]

"HARTRANFT knew EVANS was collecting money which belonged to the people and was holding it."

"If HARTRANFT performed his official duty, the State would not have lost a single dollar through EVANS."

We depart from the order of the charges in the *Post* to nail the falsehoods at a blow, and this we do by quoting from the report of Mr. WALLACE—which the *Post* falsely quotes so as to make it appear that the censure contained therein was intended for HARTRANFT. Let the reader note carefully what the committee say, and mark where the language which the *Post* would have the public believe was intended to censure HARTRANFT, but which has no kind of reference to him, comes in,

It was as far back as 1865, two years before HARTRANFT went into office, that all but about a million of the vouchers were taken from the Auditor General's office for collection at Washington, [Of that million and HARTRANFT'S connection with their delivery, notice will be taken in the proper place.] A certain degree of success attended the attempt to settle with the government of the United States. About March 2d, 1867—HARTRANFT having just come into office—the FORNEYS, at Washington, with BROWN, the recipient of $20,000, discovering the disallowance and suspension of certain large amounts, brought to Harrisburg the resolution authorizing an agent, which the Legislature passed, and EVANS was appointed. We have already shown that EVANS was appointed by the Governor, and that the contract was made between them, HARTRANFT knowing nothing whatever about it. EVANS proceeded to Washington, and here *we quote* from Mr. WALLACE'S report:

"Letters were written and verbal explanations were made by Evans and S. P. Brown to the Third Auditor and second Comptroller of the Treasury up to the 15th day of April, 1867, in regard to the vouchers pended and disallowed claims, and on that day these officers reversed their former decree, and credited the State with $1,989,115 82 of the claims disallowed and suspended. * * Of the credit thus given to the State $606,000 (less $179 50 before paid) went to liquidate the cash advanced to the State in 1865, and $1,304,711 43 were carried by a counter warrant to the credit of direct taxes. Neither money nor warrant passed through the hands of Evans for these sums. Upon the whole of this sum, $1,989,115 82, Evans claims to retain ten per cent, or $198,911 58 for less than thirty days' labor. Your Committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse this wrong."

The *Post* quotes the last sentence as applicable to HARTRANFT. HARTRANFT, so far from palliating or excusing "the wrong," as soon as it was known to him, commenced proceedings against EVANS and pushed him to the last resort.

This wrenching of sentences from their proper connection to give them a meaning, which it was never intended they should have, may be characterized as little less than forgery, and a fitting supplement to the falsehoods employed against Gen. HARTRANFT.

"After adjusting the accounts settled by Gov. Curtin and Secretary Chase," continue the Committee, "by their formal transfer and entry, there yet remained the accounts allowed by settlement of April 24, 1867, the sum of $78,516 89, for which the Secretary of the Treasury drew his warrant, No. 1,897, dated May 1, 1867, upon the Treasurer of the United States, in favor of John W. Geary, Governor. It was never indorsed by the Governor, but was indorsed by and paid to Geo. O. EVANS. *No part of this money ever reached the Treasury*, AND NEITHER THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT NOR THE TREASURY OFFICIALS KNEW OF ITS PAYMENT UNTIL 1871. Evans received the payment May 1, 1867, [before Hartranft was in office.—COMMERCIAL.] and reported to the Governor May, 1867. Eighteen thousand dollars of the money was paid to S. P. Brown, of Washington, and $2,500 to a member of the family of J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON. No semi-annual reports seem ever to have been made to the State Treasury, as required by the agreement and bond of EVANS. There still remained suspended and disallowed war claims on file, and EVANS addressed himself to the task of supplying the necessary evidence to obtain their allowance. On the 28th of October, 1868, another settlement was made allowing the State the sum of $105,651 46. Warrant to the order of the Governor was forthwith drawn from this, which was indorsed by EVANS'S special agent, and deposited to his own credit in the First National Bank of Washington, and thence checked it for his own purposes. NO PART OF THE MONEY EVER REACHED THE STATE TREASURY, NOR WAS ITS RECEIPT KNOWN UNTIL 1871 BY ANY STATE OFFICIAL SAVE THE GOVERNOR, to whom Evans communicated the fact of its receipt and its application to his own commissions. This left still on file suspended and disallowed about $23,000, the effort to collect which appears to have been abandoned. * *

He collected $184,168 38,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1872.

The strong feeling in the gold market, with an advance in the premium to 114, is the chief feature of to-day's market. This advance comes in the face of heavy Treasury disbursements of coin by the Treasury Department, and indicates the faith of the "bears" in a higher range of prices for the future.

—The rates for money remain unchanged, and prime commercial paper can be placed from 7 to 10 P cent.

—In another column will be found the report of the Freehold Bank and Building Association. From the statement of the bank they seem to be devoting attention to the banking department rather than to that of the building association. Their surplus is already ten per cent. of the capital, with the profit and loss account on the right side, with a deposit line and capital amounting to $523,-00. The loans are $401 456, on real estate security, leaving a large margin for cash reserve. The percentage of reserve to demand liabilities is 26.6 or 1.6 per cent. more than required of the National Banks cities of the first class.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
8. Bonds of 1881	117	116	116
8. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
8. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
8. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾	115¾
8. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
8. Bonds of 1867	115	115¾	115
8. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
6's	112¾	112¾	112¾
6s 58	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	114¾	114¾	114¾
rrency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth enue and Wood street, quote United States urities in New York to-day as follows:

	114
ited States 5-20s of 1861	114¾
ited States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
ited States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
ited States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
ited States 10-40s	113¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
ntral Pacific Railroad	
ntral Pacific Railroad, currency Pacifics	114¾

—The 1881's, new '65's, '67's and '68's are oted ex-coupon—or six months Interest off. We give below a statement of railroad earnings, not before given, from January 1 to June 1, 1872, and the corresponding period of last year. The new roads are especially of interest, as large amounts of their bonds have been placed in this market. The gross traffic is given. In order to thoroughly appreciate the statement the mileage should be given, as many of the roads are operating a greater number miles of road this year than last. This are unable to give.

	1872.	1871.
antic and Great Western	$ 1,826,327	$ 1,759,140
Central Rapids and Minn	130,363	
tral Pacific	4,313,194	3,240,956
ago and Alton	1,301,649	1,230,387
ago, Danville and Vincennes	75,000	
inland, Columbus, Cincinnati d Indianapolis	1,779,141	1,429,561
	7,222,615	5,923,499
on Pacific	2,806,059	2,351,346
Illinois and Western	504,475	332,150
sas Pacific	1,327,412	1,164,256
e Shore and Michigan South	1,778,446	1,678,000
ketta and Cincinnati	750,341	635,670
higan Central	2,099,000	1,799,000
vaukee and St. P ul	2,528,252	2,370,591
ern, Kansas and Texas	604,737	317,000
ile of Missouri	1,280,206	1,245,188
ssippi and Ohio Mountain	128,300	104,000
Louis, Kansas City and N	1,349,251	1,064,760
Louis, Iron and Terre Haute	726,149	690,467
ado, Peoria and Wpsw	524,178	398,696
ern Wabash and Western	2,200,000	1,944,039
on Pacific	2,193,714	1,982,108
dern Union	280,244	282,294
Total—including the roads not reported in 1871	$46,844,139	$40,267,060
Increase		$6,577,080

—Erie shows an increase of $1,400,000, Central Pacific $1,000,000, Lake Shore $1,300,-, Michigan Central $400,000, Wabash 6,000, and C., C., & I. of $353,000.

—The following table shows the prices of way stocks, gold, etc., at the various sions of the New York Stock Exchange ing the day:

July 1, 1872.	10:30 M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
	113⅞	113⅞	114	114	114	113⅞
ion	99		99			
Union Tel	75		75			
kawanna	41¾	42	42			
Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Express	96½		96½			
Fargo Express	73		73			
rican Express	57½		57½			
Western Union	77		77			
York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
ago Southern	86½		86½	86½	86½	86½
ago	92		92			
Central	115		115			
ago Southern						
ois Central						
land and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
land and Northwest	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Island	114¾		114¾			
Paul	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
ern	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Express						
Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
and Minnesota	26		26	26	26	26
go and Alton	115		115			
preferred						
on, Hartford & Erie						
	29		29			
Jersey Central	93½		93½			
Pacific	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63½
Penna. and Erie	27½	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	United Cos's of N. J.	126
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	37	Reading	61¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 1, 1872.

REMARKS.—The extreme hot weather has caused trade in all branches to rule dull, and such will be the case for some time to come. Dealers in wheat seem not to know what the prices are, and we find it difficult to give correct quotations. Flour has dropped 25c ₱ bbl from stores and mills, with the tendency to lower figures. Eggs are scarce, and have advanced in price. Generally the market rules uniform.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES.—Are in a better demand, and we quote Soda ash, common, at 4@5 cent., 4¾c; refined, 5@5½ cent., 6¼c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c@3½ ₱ lb; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c ₱ lb.

APPLES.—The new crop is coming in freely and sell at $3@4 ₱ bbl. Few old in market.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull; sales prime 60a70c; choice 12c.

BUTTER.—The receipts are in excess of the demand, hence commission merchants are compelled to pack it away in their cellars and await cooler weather. We quote good packed at 12a15c; choice roll at 14a16c.

BROOM CORN.—Sales are made at 5a8c ₱.

BEANS.—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 75a3 00@2 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE.—Factory $@ 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Dauglass baking powder ¾ ₱ can; ₱ doz, $1 75; ₱ ½ lb do 1 ₱ lb do $6 00; 5 ₱ lb do $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes ₱ lb 40c.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS.—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and dealers report a good trade demand. The following are the current rates: Hams, sugar cured, 24c; shoulders, sugar cured, 9c; shoulders, plain, 6½c; ribbed sides 7½c; clear rio sides 8½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; cured beef 18c; mess pork $14 50 ₱ bbl; mess, prime, 9½c; half bois 11½c; quarters 11¾c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—Receipts (96 box; prices are lower and we quote dairy at sale; factory 12½a13c; Ohio 13a14c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON.—Hams sugr ₱ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₱ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c ₱ lb; country lard 7¼a8c ₱ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL.—There is a fair demand and standard brands are held at 29a30c. The usual advance from stores.

CEMENT.—The demand is not active. We quote: Beesen's hydraulic $2 40@2 ₱ bbl; Newcastle 1¾a2c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL.—Sales regular at $3 25 ₱ bush.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, 2s, $ cans $5 00 a6 50@7 00 ₱ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 a6 00@7 00 ₱ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES.—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Penniman's at $5 50 ₱ case.

GROCERIES.—The first of July opens up with a very large demand for all classes of goods offered by the new tariff bill, and our merchants are overwhelmed with orders for goods in bond, which they commence filling this day, and we would suggest to our country friends that they will have to exercise some patience as two weeks will not pay more than see orders can be filled. Coffee remains very firm and knowing ones predict that it will advance one cent inside next twenty days. Sugars are also firm with a large demand, and heavy sales of both raw and refined. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Fancy coffee 25, strictly pure 24c; prime 23c; good 22a22½c; fair 21a21½c; roasted in one package 28c; good 26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 15c; Crushed do 14¾a15c; A do 12¾c; B do 12c; powdered do 13c; extra C 12½c; yellow C 11¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; C 11c; Union yellow 10¾c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¾c; prime 10¾c; good to fair 9¾c; choice Porto Rico 10¾c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E 60c; Sugar syrup 50c; No 1 50c; Lauder 50c; common 35a45c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, Sa5½c; Patna, 8¾a8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; no cimento, 16c; Cassia, 20c; cloves, nutmegs $1 20.

EGGS.—The supply has fallen off, the demand being fair in excess of the supply, which will continue until after the Fourth. Sales were made early in the day at 18a19c, but later they went up to daily par dozen.

FEATHERS.—Sales of No 1 at Pea8c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 6a7c ₱ lb.

FLOUR.—There has been a "tumble" in the flour market by both mills and stores of 25c per bbl on all grades, and the tendency is to still lower figures. We give our figures as follows: Spring wheat, $5 15a5 50; red winter, $5 00a5 25; White, $5 50a5 75. Receipts, 6bbl bbls.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat, rye and barley have fallen off to "merely nothing." Oats and corn are also in light receipt. Dealers in grain, to use the expression of an intelligent merchant, are "groping in the dark" having no correct quotations. Buyers just now are perfect masters of the situation, and can dictate their own terms. The market is dull and inanimate. We give the following quotations, which are believed to be very near the mark: Wheat—red winter $1 85; white $1 90; Oats—white 46c; mixed 43c. Corn—yellow 65c; mixed 63c. Rye 90a95c. Barley nominal.

HAY.—There has been a slight advance, and we quote baled on the wharf and depot at $25a26 ₱ ton.

HOPS.—The market is most dull, and we are reported sales at 65a70c ₱ lb for 71s.

HUSKS.—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL.—There has been a slight decline in prices, and we now quote as follows: Extra No. 1 Lard: 90c ₱ 60lb ₱ gallon.

LIME.—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 90@2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 55c.

POTATOES.—Sales by the cargo at 70a75c ₱ bush.

POTATOES.—Prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c per bush.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from stores.

ROSIN.—There is an active demand with sales at 3¾ 84c.

SALT.—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW.—We quote sales of rendered 7½a8c.

WHISKY.—Market firm. We quote high wines at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

JUNE 29.—The wool market continues dull, and sales during the past week have been small individually and in the aggregate. Manufacturers are very cautious, and indisposed to operate beyond their current requirements for several reasons. Among these may be mentioned the dull and depressed condition of the goods market, the change in the tariff rates on wool and woolens soon to take effect, the unsettled and downward tendency of prices in the country for the new domestic clip, the pending depression in regard to the London sale now in progress, and above all the probability that any considerable number of buyers entering the market for liberal supplies, just now would cause a reaction in prices and enhance the cost of the new clip.

Also owing to the slackness of the demand, buyers still have the advantage, and in order to effect sales of considerable of any description, holders are obliged to make concessions. The market for domestic wools, however, which constitute the bulk of stocks now in the hands of the trade, exhibited a little more firmness at the close, and the indications are that the downward tendency has been checked. This better feeling is partly due to the temporary cessation of receipts, which has relieved importers of the necessity of pressing immediate sales, but chiefly to the encouraging Cable dispatches received from London during the last few days. These are to the effect that the public sale of colonial wools is progressing with much spirit and an active competition among buyers, while the slight decline in prices noted at the opening has been fully recovered.

Domestic fleece is very scarce in default of any considerable receipts of the new clip. Nevertheless, this scarcity does not tend to advance prices, since consumers find a good selection of choice foreign descriptions to fall back upon at a reasonable figure. Hence those dealers who still hold small balances of wool are meeting the views of buyers quite freely, in order to close accounts and to be prepared to take hold of the new crop.

Accounts from the wool growing States indicate a little freer movement, but at a lower range of prices. No new clip can be quoted at Boston in the different counties of Texas, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. But the bulk of the transactions, thus far, has been within the limits of 35a36c. Above these figures, buyers for the eastern markets do not care to venture except for fancy clips, while below them and even at the prices named, farmers are reluctant sellers, and many of them appear determined to hold and await developments, until a later period in the season. In this notion they are likely to be humored, as eastern buyers are neither ready nor pressing. Scoured wool has been shipped or received on consignment thus far, though a few moderate sized lots are now on the way here.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

June 29.—The advices from Europe have again been favorable, and have consequently strengthened the market here. The labor troubles are no doubt largely responsible for these rapid advances, and we may with reason anticipate a repetition of them unless some more reasonable course is pursued by labor and so-called labor reformers there than here. The latest advance consists of three shillings on the different descriptions of No. 3 pig. It is quoted, £9 10s, as it reason for an advance, that although the number of furnaces in blast has increased by the high rates, the total production average much less than those worked eighteen mon ths ago. In short, the laboring man is not laboring as formerly, and is merely muddling through his day's work, his principal object being to get it off.

An effort is being made to explain the present high rating of rates, by the light supply and increased cost of coal, but although we are willing to concede a certain influence to those causes, we fail to extend our vision to the extent of $25a30 per ton. Iron will come up but at lower rates, and the higher it is allowed to ulster up the more rapid and greater will be the decline.

Manufactured iron has again advanced on the other side, and this may be accounted for owing to the Staffordshire makers being required to pay increased wages after the 20th of June. Sales are being made in England of manufactured iron at a small shading from present quotations. Old cast in this market is dull and has declined. Wrought scrap is scarce in light demand and quotations are easier.

Scotch pig continues to be firm, and has gained additional strength from English advices rather than from sales here. Some lots of Eglinton have been selling at $20 ₱ ton, and Coltness at $24@25. The rates for American pig are very firm, as I prices remain high at shipping ports. We quote yard lots at $24@25 ₱ ton for the different grades, including 10 ₱ cent. extra at $25, and good brands No. 1 at $27 ₱ ton.—*Iron Intelligencer.*

CINCINNATI.

July 1.—Pig iron—The market has exhibited considerable firmness during the past week, with holders, at the close, asking full outside figures. The demand has been good for all descriptions.

The scarcity of the stove moulders was brought to a close over a month since, by the acceptance of a compromise of fifty per cent, offered by the manufacturers.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Dry Goods—There is little to note to-day, except the impetus to such branches of trade as might be expected to be influenced by the weather. Prints, Ginghams, grass cloths and summer cloths are in increased demand; also laces in cuppers as well as imitation laces. Shawls, which dragged so much at the commencement of the season, are now unparalleled cleared out. All manufacturers are extremely cautious with regard to fall orders. In woolens buyers are looking through the commission houses, but still defer their orders until the last moment, and are watching the wool market with more than usual interest.

Monongahela four feet six inches and falling.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal at 24½@25c for Fair—demand for bagging active at $7 25a7 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm at $1 45a1 55. Corn—in fair market and good demand; No 1 at 56. Oats dull and firm at 46c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 78a80c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 33a35c. Hay—Timothy quiet and unchanged in every respect at 60a70c. Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1 27; No 2 $1 21. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 40 ₱ 56. Oats dull; No 2 $1 28. Rye dull with a moderate demand; No 1 56c. Barley steady with a moderate demand at 56c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine $5 25a5 75; State and Ohio $8 75@9 25. Wheat quiet at $1 25a1 30; amber $1 33. Rye dull at 76c. Corn dull; yellow 63a64c; mixed 62c. Oats—white western mixed 40a41c. Provisions dull. Whisky dull at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Tobacco—sales 54 hhds; no change in prices. Bagging—demand light; two pound hemp for round lots at 16¾a16¾c; two and a quarter pound flax at 17c for round lots. Cotton lower at 23¾@25c; quotations nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

REMARKS.—Trade continues dull. In fact there is not sufficient doing to establish prices. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE

In the absence of sales holders are offering to sell as follows: For spot, July or August 10c. Parker's $3 75 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

The following are the asking rates for eastern delivery: Spot 22½c; July 22½c; August 22¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

ROUSSEVILLE, July 1.—Market quiet and dull at 22½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 1.—Market quiet; sales of 75bbl 75.

OIL CITY, July 1.—Market steady and ordinary on lower road, $3 90a3 85; gravity at Oil City, $3 90a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—Market very quiet; sales $3 70a3 75; regular $3 77½ bbl; buyer, July, $4 00 bid; sellers thirty quarter $3 75; sale of lines outside of the year buyer each month $4 00a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 1.—Market quiet; spot held at $3 80a3 85 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Market quiet; S. W. 22¾c for prompt; crude 16¾c; cases 27½c; July, August and September 22¾a22¾@23c.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The *Courier* says: Saturday was a settlement day, but most of the parties on the upper road took their oil, and little business was made on a basis of from $3 70a3 75. There were sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 70a3 77½ on upper road, $3 80a3 85 on lower road and $3 67a4 00 at Oil City; closing quiet.

NEW YORK, July 1, closing of Saturday.—Crude in bulk is firmer at 12¾c, with a moderate stock. Refined steadily held with a small shipping trade. Sales crude-a 4,000 bbls, prompt delivery, at 22¾c, closing at about this price; cases are in light demand at 27¾@27½c. Refined in bond and Pacific's market is rather easier, with a slow trade; the sales embrace 2,000 bbls refined at 22¾c.

[By Southern and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, July 1.—Market very quiet and dull at $3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 1.—Market quiet; spot held at $3 80a3 85.

OIL CITY, July 1.—Market not quotable.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Nothing doing; crude in refined; nominally at 22¾c; crude is offered at 12¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	154
T F Miller	Standard Oil Works	16
L Damon	Rectorwell Oil Works	84
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	170
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	460
S McKeever	Columbia Oil Works	207
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	78
Collins, Bly & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	84
Orwell	Jno Stewart	151
R Jennings	Tarentum Oil Works	456

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Standard Oil Works	1,084	American Oil Works
Peerless Oil Works	462	Cosmos Oil Works
Brilliant Oil Works	1,482	Riverside Oil Works
Wm Stewart	154	Tarentum
Total		4,75

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co, 363 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 561 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 400 barrels to Warden. Frew & Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 563 bbls to Tack Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co, 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

John Speer & co, 210 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 103 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,705

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113⅞@114.

NEW YORK, July 1—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold touched 114, and closed dull and steady at 113⅞a114. Loans were made at from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $30,000,000.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but firm.

U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	115¾
coupons 1881	116¾	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1865	114¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	Do coupons	113¾
5-20s, 1865	115¾	currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessees, old	74	S. Carolinas, July	29
Tennessees, new	74		

STOCK MARKET.

Stocks dull but unchanged.

Western Union	75	Northwestern	73¾
Pacific Mail	96½	do preferred	90¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	73	Toledo & Wabash	75
American	73	do pref	
United States	57½	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Pacific Mail	73¾	St. Paul	55¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	do preferred	77¾
N. Y. Central scrip	97¾	Fort Wayne	96¾
Erie	56¾	Cleveland & Pitts	
Union Pacific	37¾	Chicago & Alton	115
Rock Island	110¾	Mich. Southern scrip	93¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

FLOUR.—Dull and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat irregular at $1 21¾ seller July; $1 20 seller August; $1 12 seller September. Corn $1 nominally $1 25. Corn lower and fairly active at 40¾@40¾c for regular; 40¾@41c for freak; 41c seller July; 42½c seller August; 26c bid and 27c asked for rejected. Oats dull and lower at 30c for cash and seller July; 27c for last half July; 29c for August; 30c for September. Rye dull and lower at 72½c. Barley quiet at 55a56c, according to location; No 2 42c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady at $12 60 cash and seller July; $12 70a12 75 seller August. Lard unsettled at 7c cash; 7¼c bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾c; short ribs 6¾a6¾c.

WHISKY.—Quiet; offered at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton lower; sales 900 bales middling uplands at 25c. Flour—receipts, 16,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; State and Western dull and 10c@15c lower; good to choice $6 70a7 75; extra State $7 80a8 00; choice do $8 05a8 50; extra Western $7 80a8 00; good to choice $8 10a8 75; Ohio dull and 10c@15c lower; good to choice $8 20a8 75; Southern dull and heavy; sales 400 bbls; Canada dull and 10c@15c lower; common $7 25a7 50; good to choice $8 00a8 75. Wheat—receipts, 16,000 bush; sales 60,000 bush; No 2 Chicago spring $1 21a1 22; No 3 do $1 16a1 17; white Western extra $1 30@1 35; extra amber $1 30a1 32; winter red Western $1 30a1 32; amber do $1 32a1 33; white Michigan $1 30a1 32; No 1 Milwaukee $1 30a1 31; No 2 do $1 25a1 26; No 3 do $1 20a1 21; No 1 Chicago $1 30a1 31; No 2 do $1 25a1 26; No 3 do $1 20a1 21

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

SAD STORY SET AT REST.

Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed General Augur in reference to the truth of the report from Galveston on the 19th of June that General McKenzie, Lieutenant Smith and eight men had been surprised and killed by Indians, and received the following reply:

SAN ANTONIO, July 1.—To Adjutant General Townsend: There is not one word of truth in it. McKenzie was at Fort Griffin and well on the 20th of June, and was to start on the 22d.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Wm. Murrill, a member of the Louisiana State Central Committee, of which Packard is Chairman, arrived here to-day from New Orleans on his way to Long Branch to see President Grant on business connected with Republican party affairs in that State.

ARMY BOARDS.

The board to decide on the breech-loading system for muskets, consisting of Gen. Terry, Col. Hagner and Col. Clitz, Major Reno and Capt. Livingston, meets in New York on the 3d of September, with authority to adjourn to Springfield to take advantage of the resources of the armory there. The board consisting of Colonels Whiteley and Getty, Lieut. Colonels Wright and Laidley, Majors Seymour and Crispin, and Lieut. Dutton, appointed to meet on the 10th of July to determine on models of heavy ordnance for experiments by the Chief of Ordnance.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Construction of the Toledo and Columbus Road Assured.

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—The vote in Toledo today on the proposition to subscribe $200,000 in aid of the Toledo and Columbus Railroad resulted 1,413 for to 185 against the proposition, or 347 more than the requisite two-thirds. The vote in the city on the proposition to subscribe $100,000 in aid of the Toledo and Southwestern Railroad is about the same, with a strong probability that it was carried in the county. This vote places the construction of the Toledo and Columbus Railroad beyond question.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling Tuesday, with southwest winds and increasing cloudiness over lakes; area of highest temperature northeastward, followed by cooler weather south and west of New York; partially cloudy and close weather prevail on South Atlantic and Gulf coast; area of rain will move eastward into Northern Canada; light local rains prevail at a few places from Louisiana to Cape Hatteras.

The Mayor of Baxter, Kansas, Kills an Officer Who Arrests Him.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 1.—A special from Baxter Springs, Kansas, gives the details of the shooting of C. M. Taylor, Deputy United States Marshal and City Marshal, of Baxter, by Col. Boyd, Mayor of that place. On Saturday evening Boyd had had a fight with some citizens and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of Taylor, who, on finding him, informed him of the warrant and read it to him. Boyd signified his willingness to go with him, then suddenly drew a pistol and shot Taylor through the breast, killing him instantly. There was an old feud between them, growing out of the city election. Boyd at first refused to give himself up, fearing he would be lynched, but finally surrendered and was bailed. There is considerable excitement and the citizens of Baxter held a meeting to-night and denounced the murder as willful and malicious, and pledged themselves to take all necessary steps to bring Boyd to justice.

Charles Whitehead, city editor of the *Times*, was brutally assaulted this evening by a man named Eads, who approached him from behind and knocked him down with a wagon spoke. The cause for the publication of an article in the *Times* showing up the amours of Eads.

Reunion of Old Settlers of Grant County, Indiana—Desperado Jailed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., July 1, 1872.

The old settlers of Grant county, Indiana, held an annual meeting in the court house square, at Marion, this afternoon. Quite a number of the old settlers were in attendance, occupying seats on the platform erected. Some of these old men have lived in Grant county since 1825, and relate some very amusing incidents connected with the county.

One Doughty was brought from Montpelier, Blackford county, Indiana, by the sheriff this morning and lodged in jail, charged with malicious shooting with intent to kill. He is a desperate character, and has threatened to kill two other men in Blackford county. The man he shot is lying in a critical condition, and it is feared he will not recover.

Explosion and Fire in Philadelphia—Loss $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—About nine o'clock this evening, while the workmen were at work on the premises of Elkins & Middleton, redistillers and rectifiers, at Vine street wharf, four distinct explosions occurred, caused by gunpowder in the rear portion of the building. The building then took fire, and before the flames were extinguished a heavy loss was sustained. Elkins & Middleton lose $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000. Reynold owns the building, which was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars; fully insured. The distilling apparatus, valued at $25,000, was not insured.

The Great Race at Long Branch To-day—Pool Selling.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 1.—Fifteen thousand people are now here, and all the hotels are full. The excitement over to-morrow's race is intense. Prominent sporting men from all parts of the country are here. In the great race for the Monmouth Cup Harry Bassett has the call. Pool buyers and betting men are very shy. John Morrissey attempted a pool, betting $1,000 on Harry Bassett, $1,000 being bid for Longfellow. This pool was withdrawn. The following pools were sold on the race: Harry Bassett $700, $600, $500; Longfellow $455, $435, 390.

The Printers' Strike at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—The printers' strike is measurably ended. The *News* and *Sentinel* issue as usual. The publishers adhere to their determination to employ no union printers hereafter. The German printers did not strike. The *Wisconsin*, evening paper, has temporarily yielded to the demands of the strikers, but will resume at the old prices as soon it can procure printers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Near Brownsville, Tenn., yesterday, B. H. Wray and J. A. Wilson, brothers-in-law, had an altercation, during which Wray shot Wilson through the head, killing him instantly. Seized with remorse at what he had done, Wray immediately committed suicide.

John Brennan, a section hand on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was drowned at Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday night, while bathing.

Extensive preparations are making to celebrate the Fourth of July at the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio.

Gen. Breckenridge, Gov. Palmer and Cassius M. Clay will address a Liberal ratification meeting at Cincinnati Saturday evening.

William Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Post* several years, and, this year, for a long time Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, is dangerously sick in that city, with very little chance of recovery.

The wheat harvest is already fairly under way in Southern Ohio. It is thought it is thinner on the ground than usual, but all agree that the heads are unusually heavy and well filled.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—River twelve feet six inches, and falling. No arrivals or departures except the regular packets.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—River rising, with six feet two inches in the canal and four feet two inches in the chute. This has been the hottest day of the season, the mercury 95 at 7 A. M., 97 at 2 P. M. and 100 at 6 P. M. It is very hot and sultry to-night. No business. Arrived—Tom Reese and barges, Tennessee River; Chancellor, Cincinnati. Departed—Tom Reese, Wheeling; Charmer, Cincinnati. It is rumored that no more work will be done on canal this season, as the appropriation by Congress was made on condition of a reduction in tolls to five cents per ton, which the company claim they cannot do, having a debt which that rate of toll would not meet.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 1.—Clear and hot; mercury 95. The river has fallen three inches. Port List: Down—Evansville, Mary Ament, Sea, E. Rankin, Leclaire No. 3, Quicksilep and Indiana, 19—Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Tarascon, John Kilgour and Mollie Ebert. They generally had fair trips. Business very dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—River falling, with six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather very warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 1.—Arrived—Great Republic, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, Cowan; Belle St. Louis; St. Johns, Vicksburg. Departed—Great Republic, St. Louis; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis. The Gunnee is unloading railroad iron at Mound City. The river has fallen six inches. Clear and hot.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Arrived—Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Coaler and barges, Pittsburgh; Francis Lewis, Kansas City; Grand Tower and J. G. Fleming, Memphis; Bismarck, New Orleans; Hawkeye, Parkersburg; Clipper and Raven, Ohio. Departed—Belle Lacrosse, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Cowan, Ohio river; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 1.—Clear and very warm. River receding, with six feet in the channel at this point.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—Clear and warm. River falling steadily. Departed—Gladiator and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; R. C. Gray, Little Rock; Nick Longstreet, Louisville; Kellogg and barges and James Howard, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 1.—Down—John S. Moore, Henry Ames, James Howard and Fergonal. Up—City of Calro, 89-oky City and barges and H. D. Wilson. Clear and warm. River falling.

SELECTED MISCELLANY.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN VINEGAR.

About a mile and a half south of Shasta City is a vineyard called the Buckeye ranch, owned by Messrs. Wiser & Terry, a German and an American, a happy combination of energy and patience. They have built their fortunes absolutely from the ground up, having begun here in 1857 by chopping off the manzanita and oak and hauling it to town for firewood, bringing back manure in return. In 1863 they made their first wine. Last year they manufactured about 6,000 gallons, comprising port, angelica, white wine and red wine, besides about 500 gallons of brandy. They have now on hand 8,000 gallons in their fine vaults. On about six acres of red manzanita land, with a sub soil of rotten granite such land as most Americans would almost feel insulted to have offered them as a gift—they produced last year between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons, mostly from Mission grapes, and completed the above mentioned product from forty tons of grapes, which they bought. In this rotten granite underneath their dwelling-house, they have hewn out vaults of 20,000 gallons capacity, one of which runs through the hill, and so has an abundant ventilation, while the other is supplied with a draft of air by the well used by the family, which passes down at one side of it. The proprietors assert that wine-vaults, unlike those of Hockheim, need plenty of ventilation. Their white wine is very good; their port, while lacking the body and sweetness of Solano port, has a clear, keen quality, and a flavor which reminds one somewhat of the wild cherry, but which is nevertheless quite pleasant. They also put up 200 pounds of Malaga raisins last year as an experiment, and they are of a very good quality. But the most singular product of this elevated vineyard was that of its fig trees. From seven trees, which I saw and counted, there were produced, last year, 200 pounds of dried figs and 25 gallons of fig brandy. This brandy was sold at $5 a gallon, and the dried figs at twenty cent a pound, so that the entire production of the seven trees was $165, or over $23 a tree. This did not include the green figs sold to the neighbors for sauce. The first crop, falling about the Fourth of July, was of little service to them; the second crop they dried, or rather the figs dried themselves, for they paid no attention to them whatever, except to go and gather them off the ground, after they were done with the press of work in the vineyard, and box them up. Without any further preparation they were ready for the market, and sold well.—*Correspondent San Francisco Bulletin.*

INDIAN GAMBLERS.

About the only vice in which our Piute Indians are addicted is gambling. They are inveterate gamblers, perhaps because it is about the only way they have of amusing themselves. Among the lumber yards and greattimber yards about the mines, these warm days, there are to be seen groups of forty and fifty, male and female, all eagerly engaged in card playing or wistfully looking on. In rambling about town, half a dozen such groups may be met with in any single day. Half dollars seem to be quite plentiful among them, and not unfrequently gold coins are to be seen put up as stakes. Some of the women are quite as sharp as the men, and are up to all the dodges known to the whites, understanding marked cards as well as the most experienced American sport. The proprietor of a cigar store in this city tells us that a squaw who comes to his place to buy cards will only take a certain kind. Although he can see no difference in the cards he is selling, she will at once pick out what she wants, and will call them off from the backs as fast as he could looking at the faces. The squaw and her brother are the big gamblers of all the camps in the neighborhood of this place and also those of Gold Hill, and have things pretty much their own way. A good illustration of their love of gambling is to be found in the case of a young Piute at Fort Churchill a few years since, when that military post was in full blast. First lost his money, then his blanket, and then one article of clothing after another, till stripped to a breech-clout. His opponent then offered to play him for his hair, to be bet against his cut in the rise of wages every time he won. The winning Indian was facetious, and so cleared the youngster's head of every hair upon it, except a bunch left here and there where they would make the most ridiculous appearance. When turned loose in this shape the boy became the laughing stock of the whole camp. The Indians—squaws, bucks and all—fairly screamed out with laughter, and lay down and rolled upon the ground as the comical figure met their gaze.

DRINKS.

Ice water should be drank but sparingly. A most excellent substitute for it is pounded ice taken in small lumps into the mouth and allowed to dissolve upon the tongue. This will prove very refreshing and much more enduring in its effects.

Lemonade is a simple and grateful beverage. To make it roll the lemons on something hard until they become soft; grate off the rinds; cut the lemons in slices and squeeze them in a pitcher in a new clothes-pin will answer for a squeezer in lieu of something better; pour on the required quantity of water, and sweeten according to taste. The grated rinds, for the sake of their aroma should be added too. After mixing thoroughly, set the pitcher aside for half an hour, then strain the juice through a jelly strainer, and put in the ice.

Travelers who find it inconvenient to use lemons can carry a box of lemon sugar prepared from citric acid and sugar, a little of which in a glass of ice water will furnish quite a refreshing drink, and one that will help oftentimes to avert sick-headache and billiousness. Citric acid is obtained from the juice of lemons and limes.

Perry is a delicious beverage made from cherries, and will keep a year or more. Take six pounds of ripe cherries made into pulp; pour on a pint and a half of hot water and boil for fifteen minutes; strain through a flannel bag and add three pounds of sugar. Boil for half an hour more, or until the liquid will sink to the bottom of a cup of water (try it with a teaspoonful of the liquid); then turn into jelly cups and cover with paper dipped in the white of an egg.

To prepare the drink: Put a spoonful of the jelly into a goblet of water, and let it stand about ten minutes; then stir it up and fill with pounded ice. Currants and raspberries made into "shrub" furnish a pleasant and cooling drink when mixed with ice water. Pounded ice is also an agreeable addition to a saucer of strawberries, raspberries or currants. Pound it until it is almost as fine as snow and spread it over the fruit. Fresh fruit it is also an excellent substitute for cream.

Water ices are always acceptable. Those made of lemon, orange, currants, strawberries, raspberries and pineapples are much improved by adding the stiff beaten whites of four eggs to every two quarts of the liquid. Put it in just as it is turned into the freezer, and it will freeze in a foam.—*Godey's Lady's Book for July.*

NEW USE FOR CAPS.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* writes "It often appears to me that people for the most part are not aware of the great use caps are to us. Of course, we know of their use with respect to mice and rats, but do we generally know of the invaluable help they can give us in protecting from birds our garden fruit and flowers? The late heavy rains this spring have given us the promise of abundance of strawberries, and in the south, at least, the bloom is magnificent. To keep off the birds how simple, how certain, how small is the cost of a cat on a small chain sliding on a wire, and giving the animal the walk up and down the whole length of the strawberry beds. A knot at each end of the wire readily prevents the cat from twisting round the post which supports the wire, and a small kennel placed in the middle of the walk affords her shelter and a home for her kittens. In large gardens a second cat is required, and the young ones in their frequent visits to birds can effectually assist in scaring away the audience in a roar of laughter, while the solos and concerted pieces by the members of the quartette were enthusiastically encored. The "second part" was highly enjoyable, and admitted of the presentation of many new features. A grand bill tonight. Seats may be secured at the box office during the day.

The People's Monthly.

The July number of this excellent monthly is now out, and, as usual, is brimful of interesting reading matter, and has a number of fine illustrations. The first illustration, "The Confluence of the Two Purebeques," appears, and is unusually spirited and exciting. It relates the escape of Captain Jack, Scarpoyadry, and the Doctor, while on the former's cards, near Turtle Creek, and the repeated attempts of the Shawnees to burn the party in the house, and the rescue of the whole party by Braddock's "Light Horse" advance. This number will well repay a careful perusal. It can be obtained at all the news stands.

Meeting to Select a Pastor.

The members of the Second U. P. Church (late Dr. Clark's), Allegheny, will hold a congregational meeting this evening, for the purpose of selecting a pastor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Clark. Several prominent ministers are named in connection with the pastorate, among whom are Rev. Mr. Johnston, now in charge of a congregation at Parnassus; Rev. George D. Matthews, of New York city, Rev. Mr. Robinson, of New Caledonia, New York, and Rev. Mr. Sankey, of Rochester, New York. The congregation is one of the largest in the two cities, and the result of the meeting will be a matter of considerable interest.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The eighty Chinese workmen have arrived safely at Beaver Falls.

CAPT. FELLWOOD says he did not send for Mayor Callow's crutches.

MR. T. P. HOTCHKISS has contributed a live alligator to the Second avenue park.

THE Police Committee met yesterday and ordered light clothing for the police.

THE first alarm of fire from the engola of City Hall was sounded from box seventy-six last night.

THE Sanitary Committee of Allegheny Councils meet to-morrow night. Health Officer Hoch will present his first report.

THE tin store of J. D. Daffy, on Grant street, was entered and robbed at an early hour yesterday morning of about thirty dollarls worth of goods. No clue.

THE Police Committee of Allegheny Councils convened last evening and approved the pay roll for the past month. The pay roll for the day police is $223 32, and for the night police $5,052 75.

ERNEST and FLOWERS made information yesterday before Alderman Strain against Patrick Stine for keeping a ferocious dog. The accused entered bail for a hearing.

ALDERMAN Barr issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of W. Williams, charged by Jno. Gunnell with the larceny of some oranges from a fruit stand.

MAGGIE ADLER called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and charged her husband, Albert Adler with aggravated assault and battery. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

THE Rev. Henry D. Moore, once a very popular minister in this city, but lately pastor of the Vine street Church, Cincinnati, has resigned his charge. The reverend gen leman's destination has not been made public.

THE several coats, pants and vests found on the prisoner John McBride, have been identified as the property of Lowe & Wilson, merchant tailors on Smithfield street. A warrant for larceny will issue, the defendant has been held for Court.

CHARLES STEIZEL, a colored youth of twenty years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by a member of Mayor Callow's police while bathing in the Allegheny river near the new suspension bridge. He was fined three dollars and costs.

IN the case of Mary Sleighty vs. Charles Anon and Henry Sullivan, in the sum of the penalty of $240, Sullivan was yesterday held in his own recognizances to answer if called upon by the Mayor. Anon has not been found as yet.

A CHARGE of malicious mischief was preferred yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, by Samuel Hogue, against Mrs. Jane C. Hoage, who alleged that the accused drove against his buggy while driving along Spring Garden avenue. Warrant issued.

DURING June there were four hundred and forty free prescriptions issued from the Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary, on Second Avenue. The dispensary is free to all who are unable to pay for treatment, and is open daily from 11 A. M. to 12 at noon, and from 2 to 3 P. M.

CHAS. HOSTOURN, Esq., and Mr. A. J. Pentecost were returning from Evergreen Hamlet to the city last evening in a buggy, when the vehicle upset on the side of an embankment. Mr. Pentecost dislocated his shoulder, and Mr. Montoour sustained a pair of pantaloons. Both are doing well.

GEO. GILLESPIE had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Strain on a charge of larceny by bailee. Andrew Sheehan prosecutor. The defendant is a saloon keeper, and Sheehan alleges that he got a drink at his saloon and gave a note for one dollar in payment, but the defendant refused to give any change. The case was dismissed.

MAGGIE WALSH instituted a suit yesterday before Alderman Strain for assault and battery against Albert Jordan, August Jordan, James McGray and J. Forrester. The prosecutrix avers that on the 27th the defendants attacked her brother, ten years of age, beating him with sticks, stones, &c. The parties live in Ormsby borough. Warrant issued.

THE little boy, Johnny Gibbs, who was run over by a wagon on Willow street, almost three weeks ago, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries. At the time of the accident the physician in attendance declared amputation of a broken limb necessary, but this was objected to by the family. Mortification set in and hence the sad result.

MICHAEL SCHOPP was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Mayor Callow on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Philip Smith. Smith was standing on his doorstep on Spring Garden avenue, when Schopp came up and threw him down and otherwise abused him. In default of the payment of his fine he was committed to the workhouse twenty days.

THE Wheeling *Register* of yesterday morning says: The nail mills and glass houses in this locality are shutting down for the summer vacation, and all the ballers, nail feeders, puddlers, helpers, heaters and others are getting ready for their usual summer fishing spree. The Cleveland Leader says: "Base ball men will in this city, are stopped, and also the glass works of Sweeney, McCluney & Co., of Martin's Ferry.

JUSTICE SAUTLSBURY, of Birmingham, issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of a number of young men who were engaged in a disgraceful disturbance on Sabbath evening. The borough police succeeded in arresting three of the disorderly participants. They gave their names as John Cassiday, Henry Ward and Jacob Hoevelor. They gave bail for hearings before Justice Saulsbury. The other participants will no doubt be captured to-day. The blue coats are sadly needed on the Sabbath.

THIS morning United States Detective, Thomas Gillespie, arrived from Williamsport, where the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania has been in session for some days, bringing with him four prisoners for the Penitentiary. One goes over for four years, two for two years each and one for seven years for counterfeiting. They were furnished with a cell in the Central Station House until daylight, when they make their last trip for some time.

YESTERDAY an insane man, named Samuel Kline, whose residence is in Birmingham, and who was arrested and escaped from the custody of the officers has already been noticed, was again arrested by officer Demmel, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Chas. Gregar, before Burgess Saulsbury. The deponent avers that Kline came to his house on Washington street on Saturday evening armed with a fillet of wood, and, without a word of warning, commenced striking him over the head with it, and inflicted quite serious injury upon him. Kline was lodged in jail.

THE terrible effect of the hot weather on some people is evident when such effusions as this float in the columns of a newspaper:

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!
Oh for an iceberg or two to cool my curds!
Oh for a vale which at midday the dew cumbers!
Oh for a pleasure-trip up to the Pole!

Oh for a little one-story thermometer,
With nothing but zero all ranged in a row!
Oh for a big, double-barrelled hydrometer,
To measure this moisture that rolls from my brow!

Oh that this cold world were twenty times colder!
(That term freezy red hot is enough to me!)
Oh for a round of frosted cold shoulder!
Oh what a comfort an ague would be!

Oh for a grotto to typify heaven,
Scooped in the rock under cataract vast!
Oh for a winter of discontent even!
Oh for wet blankets judiciously cast!

Oh for a soda-fount spouting up coldly
From every hot lamp post against the hot sky!
Oh for a proud maiden to look on me coldly,
Freezing my soul with a glance of her eye!

Then oh for a draught from a cup of "cold pizen!"
And oh for a resting-place in the cold grave!
With a bath in the Styx, where the thick shadows lies on
And deepens the chill of its dark running wave!

THE EVANGELIZATION OF ITALY.

Lecture Delivered by Father Gavazzi in the First U. P. Church.

Last evening Father Gavazzi delivered a highly interesting and instructive lecture on the "Progress of the Work of Evangelizing Italy," in the First U. P. Church, on Union avenue, Allegheny. The attendance, notwithstanding the oppressive weather, was very large, and the speaker succeeded in holding the attention of his audience throughout the discourse. Following is a brief extract of the lecture:

Before the year 1848, there was no Evangelical Church in Italy. The work was commenced during ing this year, and by 1859 the new Church had five congregations, numbering some four hundred communicants and a thousand regular hearers. In 1860 the Church took a new start, which was due to Italy's great est hero, the man to whom that country is so much indebted, the Italian Washington—Garibaldi. Garibaldi was the real initiator of the Evangelina, tion which was then commenced. The work progressed so rapidly that now the Church numbers 10,000 communicants, and not less than 50,000 regular attendants. If God continues to shower down his blessings as in the past, the Church will in ten years time be quadrupled.

The speaker then said that he had often longed in his life to see Italy free. He was happy that he had not only realized the hope of seeing Italy free, but lived to see it both free and united, which he had never expected to see. As a result the Pope had accomplished within the past few years, he now expected to see even Rome to a certain extent free, he said, to a certain extent, because it seemed to him almost an impossibility for the city ever to become entirely free. He had read in the American press that Italy did not receive American preachers. This was partly true, because the same preachers had gone there who were imprudent and were not learned. He would now address only those preachers to go to Italy who are a little wiser and more Italianized than were those referred to.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Free Church had one great barrier to its progress, and that was the continued opposition of the Catholic Church. When the movement was first inaugurated the priests were very quiet, and did not oppose openly as a single word against the new organization. For two or three years the Pope permitted themselves in laughing at the efforts made by the preachers, imagining that their efforts to evangelize the country would prove a total failure. But when they saw the great sympathy expressed for the success of the new movement, and saw thousands flocking to the new churches which were established, then they commenced a powerful opposition. When the Evangelical Christians assembled in a hall in Naples, the Catholics set fire to it, and it was burned to the ground. They also murdered five Christians. The priests attempted to prevent landlords from renting halls, shops, and even private dwellings, to the members of the Free Church. They also went from house to house to persuade Italians not to attend the evangelical meetings.

The Priests also challenged the evangelical preachers to discuss questions in dispute. Two hundred challenges were made in one year at different parts of the country. The challenges were always accepted, and the preachers met their antagonists in almost every instance. A Roman Catholic paper published in Baltimore, the speaker said, stated that he was an imposter, because having received a challenge to Rome, failed to make his appearance, but this was without foundation in fact. The question whether St. Peter was ever in Rome had been discussed, and the Catholic Church. At the last discussion, when the evangelical preachers made very strong arguments, the priests scoundrelly, basely, and cowardly left the platform ere the debate, and since that time the Church has not made itself ridiculous by attempting to prove that St. Peter was ever in Rome. Pope Pius IX. claims to be infallible on the ground that he is the successor of St. Peter, but this has never been proved. The Protestants heard that Italy was ready to receive the Gospel, publishers were sent from all parts of the globe with instructions only to preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified. But these ministers soon found it necessary to establish churches of their respective denominations. To accomplish this each minister had to say: I represent such and such a church or denomination. The result was that there were but few converts, and the work was retarded fully ten years by it. He said that a different plan must be adopted to evangelize a civilized than a barbarous nation, or a civilized popish nation. In Italy one native preacher can accomplish more good in one year than ten foreign ministers will in ten years, because they understand the language, and customs and habits of the people.

THE NAME OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The speaker now gave a number of reasons why the new organization was called a Free Church. The first reason given was that the church had shaken off the Papal dominion, and its members were allowed to enjoy the full and free Gospel. The church is free also because it is not controlled by the State. It has not received anything from the government, except their rights, and has not received any support from it. It has a ministerial right to preach to please the government, but their heavenly right. It is also a free Christian church. Some object to the name, saying that it should be called the Apostolical, Catholic or Primitive church. In his experience, he said, of a number of the churches that call themselves, Apostolic, Catholic or primitive were not Christian, but he always found that Christian churches were apostolic, etc. He says he said that the new organization should have assumed the name of some Protestant denomination in this country, but the difficulty was to determine which. If the Presbyterian name was adopted, then the Episcopalians and other denominations would say it is, and the same may be said if the name of any other denomination was adopted. Again, Italians do not like the word Protestant. Protestant in Italy means to protest a saint Rome. The Italians do not dream of protesting against Rome, because to protest is the last miserable resort of a vanquished party. The speaker protested in all, but was made an exception. He did not now belong to any vanquished party, but to a victorious one. The term Free Church then is a better name for a denomination in Italy.

THE CHURCH OF ROME CANNOT BE REFORMED.

He said he did not wish in his old days to be called a fool. (Laughter.) Many had asked him why he did not attempt to reform the Church of Rome. He replied that to reform what is irreformable, is down right foolishness. In his hospital experience he had found frequently a wounded soldier received into a surgical ward, and had seen others die of apparently slight wounds. Suppose, he said, a person had a small wound on his little finger, and a certain event happened to him which almost an impossibility for the city ever to become entirely free. He had read in the American press that Italy did not receive American preachers. This was partly true, because the same preachers had gone there who were imprudent and were not learned. He would now address only those preachers to go to Italy who are a little wiser and more Italianized than were those referred to.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrels made their initial bow at this house last evening, and thoroughly delighted all present. The first part was a gem in its way, some sixteen artists taking part therein. Lew. Benedict as "Tambo" and Edwards as "Bones" kept the audience in a roar of laughter, while the solos and concerted pieces by the members of the quartette were enthusiastically encored. The "second part" was highly enjoyable, and admitted of the presentation of many new features. A grand bill tonight. Seats may be secured at the box office during the day.

The People's Monthly.

The July number of this excellent monthly is now out, and, as usual, is brimful of interesting reading matter, and has a number of fine illustrations. The first illustration, "The Confluence of the Two Purebeques," appears, and is unusually spirited and exciting. It relates the escape of Captain Jack, Scarpoyadry, and the Doctor, while on the former's cards, near Turtle Creek, and the repeated attempts of the Shawnees to burn the party in the house, and the rescue of the whole party by Braddock's "Light Horse" advance. This number will well repay a careful perusal. It can be obtained at all the news stands.

Meeting to Select a Pastor.

The members of the Second U. P. Church (late Dr. Clark's), Allegheny, will hold a congregational meeting this evening, for the purpose of selecting a pastor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Clark. Several prominent ministers are named in connection with the pastorate, among whom are Rev. Mr. Johnston, now in charge of a congregation at Parnassus; Rev. George D. Matthews, of New York city, Rev. Mr. Robinson, of New Caledonia, New York, and Rev. Mr. Sankey, of Rochester, New York. The congregation is one of the largest in the two cities, and the result of the meeting will be a matter of considerable interest.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The eighty Chinese workmen have arrived safely at Beaver Falls.

CAPT. FELLWOOD says he did not send for Mayor Callow's crutches.

MR. T. P. HOTCHKISS has contributed a live alligator to the Second avenue park.

THE Police Committee met yesterday and ordered light clothing for the police.

THE first alarm of fire from the engola of City Hall was sounded from box seventy-six last night.

THE Sanitary Committee of Allegheny Councils meet to-morrow night. Health Officer Hoch will present his first report.

THE tin store of J. D. Daffy, on Grant street, was entered and robbed at an early hour yesterday morning of about thirty dollarls worth of goods. No clue.

THE Police Committee of Allegheny Councils convened last evening and approved the pay roll for the past month. The pay roll for the day police is $223 32, and for the night police $5,052 75.

ERNEST and FLOWERS made information yesterday before Alderman Strain against Patrick Stine for keeping a ferocious dog. The accused entered bail for a hearing.

ALDERMAN Barr issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of W. Williams, charged by Jno. Gunnell with the larceny of some oranges from a fruit stand.

MAGGIE ADLER called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and charged her husband, Albert Adler with aggravated assault and battery. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

THE Rev. Henry D. Moore, once a very popular minister in this city, but lately pastor of the Vine street Church, Cincinnati, has resigned his charge. The reverend gen leman's destination has not been made public.

THE several coats, pants and vests found on the priso